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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

**INFORMATION REPORT**

CD NO.

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

DATE DISTR. 13 February 1951

SUBJECT The SAG Kraska in Wolfen

NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF  
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The production of nitrogen fertilizer by the Kraska SAG in Wolfen (M 52/E 14) has continuously increased since 1947. (1) In 1948 and early in 1949 about 50X1-HUM 30 percent of the output was shipped

Direct negotiations

2. The Agfa film plant in Wolfen was said to have reached its prewar production, and some important subdepartments of the plant had already surpassed the prewar production. Films were the main production item. The Agfa color film, famous for its stereoscopic qualities, was constantly being improved. In addition, the plant produced various kinds of rayon, cellulose fabrics, cellulose wool, cellulose cotton, synthetic fiber, cellulose ether, magnetophore tape ("Magnetophonband"), "Perwolit" and other goods. The raw materials used by the plant were mainly wood, sulphur from the Leuna Plant, lime from the Harz Mountains, and soda lye and sulphuric acid from the Bitterfeld Electrochemical Combine.

3. The 1949 production was as follows in comparison with the plans drawn up in February and July:

1949 schedule in 1,000 east marks				Percentage of the plan fulfilled	
Plant	Original	Expanded	Actual	Original	Expanded
Sections:	plan of	plan of	production	plan	plan of
	February	July	with planned		July 1949
	1949	1949	prices in		
			1,000 east marks		
Photo-graphic department	54,448	61,408	74,349	136.6	121.1
Artificial fibre department	60,452	74,529	81,613	119.2	109.5
Power department	1,800	2,550	3,693	206.2	144.8
Total	124,700	136,487	159,655	128.0	115.3

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Auth: HB 70-2  
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4. The Agfa plant is predominantly an export enterprise. The chief recipients of its goods are the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the other people's democracies Derutra is commissioned with the sale of all finished, intermediate and semifinished products. 50X1-HUM
5. The work force of the Agfa **film factory** in Wolfen numbered 10,504 on 1 January 1949, and increased to 11,293 by 31 December 1949. On 31 December 1949 there were 1,549 office employees and 9,744 workers. In addition, the plant employed 870 workers under 18 years of age 341 of whom were apprentices and 51 apprentices being trained for new jobs. In 1949 2,393 workers were hired and 1,559 left the plant; 199 office employees were hired and 244 left the plant; 13 specialists were hired and 24 specialists left; 437 workers under 18 years of age were hired, most of them in September. The work forces of the technical department numbered 3,423, of the fibre department 3,297, of the photographic department 2,475 and of the general department 2,112. Absences due to illness averaged 3.7 percent. Under local conditions this figure is normal. (3) 50X1-HUM
6. Leading officials of the Agfa plant were as follows:  
 Plant manager: Dr. Esselmann;  
 Chief of all scientific development: Dr. Lummersheim, (fnu).  
 Photochemical-scientific laboratory: Dr. Kuester, (fnu);  
 Photochemical department: Dr. Arens, (fnu);  
 Photophysical department: Dr. Hellwig, (fnu);  
 Chemical laboratory: Dr. Wendt, (fnu);  
 Magnetophone film: Dr. Wendt, (fnu);  
 Sensitometric department: Dr. Kuester, (fnu);  
 Photochemical laboratory: Dr. Schulze, (fnu);  
 Color film laboratory: Dr. Zeh, (fnu).
7. At the end of 1945 more than 75 percent of the work force of the laboratories for photographic and silver salts research of the Agfa factory were deported to the USSR. Among the deported chemists, Dr. Meyer-Budde, (fnu), Dr. Heinze (fnu), and Dr. Hilpert, (fnu) had been in leading positions. The chemists took their families and household equipment with them. 50X1-HUM
- Some foremen, who had been replaced in the USSR. in part by PWs and in part by trained Soviets, returned in July 1948.
8. large modern laboratories with completely new equipment are just west of Petropolsk on the southern shore of a lake about 35 km northeast of Moscow. Almost all measuring instruments and retorts were of German origin. Most of this equipment came from the Agfa plant. The number of instruments was continuously increasing. 50X1-HUM
9. By 1948 there had not yet been any noteworthy new developments in color photography or color chemistry. Living conditions of the Germans were therefore reduced considerably. The Germans were not allowed to associate with Russians or to speak to them. On outings and shopping tours the Germans were always escorted. Letters received in Wolfen at the end of 1949 indicate that the Germans obtained only the bare necessities but were permitted to see each other. (4) 50X1-HUM
- Comments. 50X1-HUM
- (1) Up to 1945 the IG Farben Plants in Wolfen and Bitterfeld were under a combined administration. However, after the Soviet occupation, the administration of the plants was separated, and these plants were turned into independent SAG plants. The IG Farben plant in Bitterfeld was assigned to the Kaustik SAG, the Wolfen IG Farben plant to the Kraska SAG and the IG Agfa **film factory** in Wolfen to the Potoplenka SAG.
- (2) In addition to nitrogen fertilizer, the Kraska SAG produces dyes, preliminary products for soaps, washing agents, insecticides etc. This plant had the following monthly production at the end of 1947:

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Calcium-ammonium nitrate	5,000 tons
Potassium nitrate	350 tons
Sulfur dioxide	500 tons
Sulfur trioxide	1,800 tons
Sodium bisulphite lye 100%	30 tons
Potassium sulphite lye 100%	1 ton
Sodium sulphite lye	1 ton
Glauber's salt	100 tons
Sodium sulphide 100 %	120 tons
Water glass	200 tons
"Silipur"	1 ton
Hydrochloric acid	300 tons
Silica Gel	2 tons
Chlorine	600 tons
Caustic soda	700 tons
Ammonium chloride	2.5 tons
Nitric acid	3,500 tons
Nitric acid, concentrated	500 tons
Nitric acid, chemically pure	3 tons
Sodium nitrite	100 tons
Azo dyes	180 tons
Columbia black	
Pluto black	
Nerol black	
Congo genuine blue	
Curcumin	
Mandarin	
Naphtogene blue	
Chrysoidine	
Indein blue	
Paint mill products	150 tons
Cotomerol	
Columbia genuine yellow	
Columbia genuine black	
Vegan black	
Supramine blue	
Ambi brown	
Fulling brown	
Lacquers	12 tons
Uxol	20 tons
P-nitrochlorobenzol	53 tons
O-nitrochlorobenzol	27 tons
Chlorobenzol	75 tons
Benzol (distilled)	100 tons
Crude benzaldehyde	5 tons
Pure phenol	30 tons
Dinitro-cresol	1,3 tons
Dinitrofluene	20 tons
P-nitraniline	20 tons
Nitrophenol	5 tons
Ether	60 tons
Anaesthetic ether	4 tons
Cleve's acid	4 tons
p-nitrochlorid acid	—
Chloramine	2 tons
p-aminophenol	8 tons
Tolamin	9 tons
Mersol D	320 tons
Mersol II	80 tons
Mersolat D	80 tons
Mersolat II	30 tons

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"Emulgator" MK	40 tons
Metal BX dry	7 tons
"Igepal" W	7 tons
"Igepal" C	3 tons
"Kresomerlat"	25 tons
"Mux"	20 tons
"Selinon"	8 tons
"Forbiat"	15 tons
"Lausetto"	16 tons
"Grodyll"	15 tons
Hydroquinone	10 tons
"Wofatit"	120 cbm
Toilet water	3 tons
Shampoo	2 tons
Pure tanning material	30 tons
Artificial resin	6 tons
Brown coal tar	60 tons
Lead superoxide	35 kg
"Diametan"	30 tons
"Tetol"	1 ton
Color developer TSS	1 ton
Mouthwash	15 tons
Benzyl acetate, pure	4 tons
Yeast	40 tons
Lignine extract	25 tons
Baking powder	1 ton
Diethylsulphate	0.75 ton
Anaesthesia	60 kg

- (3) The employment figures given [ ] for the various departments total 11,307, [ ] for the total number employed in the plant is 11,293. During the 1948-1949 counterblockade the Kraska SAG suffered from the embargo on Ruhr coal shipments to the Soviet Zone of Germany. This embargo caused a serious shortage of coal tar derivatives and thus considerably reduced the production of dyestuffs. The wartime production of the plant included the following explosives: picric acid, dinitroanisol (preliminary product of trinitroanisol), glycol, and diglycol (preliminary product of nitrodiglycol).
- (4) Petropolsk is probably Petrovskoye (56°05'N/38°13'E). According to reliable information, most of the installations dismantled in the Agfa film plant were removed to Shostka which is on the Moscow-Kiev main railroad line, 40 miles north of Konotop (51°44'N/31°42'E). At least some of the experts of the Petropolsk or Petrovskoye laboratories were transferred to Shostka on 2 April 1947.

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